

Geographical Handbook



—OF—

THE COUNTY OF GREY.



By N. W. CAMPBELL,
INSPECTOR OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
SOUTH GREY.

PRICE 25c. - Free to Schools With Map of Grey County.

PUBLISHED BY JNO. MITCHELL

AT 'THE HANOVER POST' BOOK AND JOB OFFICE, HANOVER, ONT.

*Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada
in August 1895 by N. W. Campbell, in the Dept. of Agriculture*



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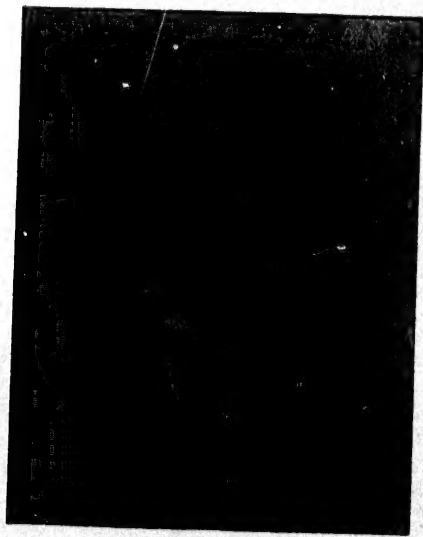
Preface.

HE STUDY of Geography, appealing as it does to the pictorial or imaginative faculty, must ever be a subject of unusual interest to the child. Especially is this the case when it is taught by some natural, hence, scientific method. One such method is recognized to be, "beginning with the known to the pupil and proceeding to the unknown by easy and logical steps." In order to this, the study of the child's surroundings becomes a necessity at an early age. After the School Section and Township have been studied, the County comes next in order. As the County is larger, and has a more complex organization, an extended and somewhat fuller study of it serves to prepare the way for the wider course which embraces countries, continents and the world itself. Heretofore, the necessary information concerning the County of Grey was not available to teachers, hence some difficulty was experienced in preparing Second Class pupils for this wider course in Geography as well as for the local Geography required at promotion examinations. It is hoped that this little handbook will supply all the geographical facts of the county which teachers may find advisable to teach, or pupils find useful to learn.

The acreage of the different municipalities was taken from the maps in the Registry Office and from the last official County Valuation, made in 1883.

The population of most of the Townships was taken from the Dominion Census of 1891; that of the Towns and Villages from local sources or from *Might's Gazetteer and Directory of Ontario* (1893.) This latter work, and *W. W. Smith's Gazetteer of Grey County* (1865) were frequently consulted in the preparation of these notes.

Thanks are due to *R. J. Doyle Esq.*, Owen Sound, for facts concerning *Shallow Lake* in *Keppel*; to the Reeves of many of the Townships for points of interest relative to their respective municipalities, particularly the nature of the surface, soil and products; to *John Rutherford Esq.*, County Clerk and *S. J. Parker Esq.*, County Treasurer, for assistance in obtaining a true account of the early history of the County, to the Registrars of North and South Grey for more accurate information concerning Municipal boundaries and to many other personal friends for information without which the pamphlet would be incomplete.



M.W. Campbell.

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ENTERED according to Act of the Parliament of Canada in the year One
Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Five by N. W. CAMPBELL in the
Office of the Minister of Agriculture.

The County of Grey.

Position and Boundaries.

THE COUNTY of Grey occupies the central part of the upper lake region of Ontario lying between Lake Huron and Lake Simcoe, usually known as the Northern Peninsula. It is bounded on the North by Georgian Bay, on the East by the counties of Simcoe and Dufferin, on the South by the counties of Dufferin and Wellington and on the West by the County of Bruce.

Physical Features and Scenery.

THE SURFACE of the County presents a pleasing picture of "woods and waters, fertile slopes, mountains and valleys." It cannot be said of Grey as of some of the Western Counties of the Province, that there is "no fine scenery." Several heights of land run in almost parallel ridges in a south westerly direction, backwards into the Northern Townships from near the shore of Georgian Bay. An early writer thus describes these: "From a distance, on Georgian Bay, three 'mountains' are conspicuously visible in the coast line of Grey; the heights in rear of Cape Rich and Vail's Point at the entrance of Owen's Sound—the 'St. Vincent Mountain' in rear of Meaford, dividing the valley of the Big Head River from the valley of the Beaver—and 'Collingwood Mountain' in the Township of that name, dividing the valley of the Beaver from the area drained by the Nottawasaga. The latter ridge, more particularly designated as the Blue Mountains attains the not insignificant altitude of 1500 feet above the sea or over 900 feet above the level of the lake." The view from these heights is exceedingly varied and picturesque. In

the Western and Southern Townships, except Proton, the surface is undulating or hilly and is not wholly wanting in attractive scenery. The high plateau to the South east, occupied by the Townships of Osprey, Proton, Melancthon (in Dufferin Co.) and part of Artemesia is generally level. This upland, rising in the South of Osprey to a height of 1200 or 1250 ft. above Georgian Bay or about 1300 feet above the sea, and forming the watershed between the four lakes—Huron, Erie, Ontario and Simcoe—is interspersed with stretches of cedar and tamarac swamp out of which the headwaters of the various rivers “ooze in sluggish rivulets,” or rise at once from springs which form “magnificent fountain heads.” It is but necessary to trace the course of the Grande, Nottawasaga, Saugeen and Beaver Rivers, which have their sources in this plateau to show that here is to be found the highest point in Southern Ontario.

Early Settlement and Surveys.



THE TERRITORY comprising the County of Grey (including the Township of Melancthon) was a real “Canadian Wilderness” up to the year 1830. In this year, the four Eastern concessions of Melancthon were surveyed, but for some ten years later, it is said, the Township “had not a single resident.” In the spring of 1834, the first clearing, within the limits of the present county was made on Lot 37, Concession 11, in the Township of St. Vincent. In the same year, and on this clearing, the first house was built and the first crop (potatoes) raised. During the next two years, considerable additions were made to the St. Vincent settlement, and another was established in the Township of Collingwood. “By the time of the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1837 each of these Townships had sufficient population to send a number of volunteers to the front.”

In 1836 Euphrasia was surveyed and in the same year, the Government acquired from the Indians by treaty the Western half of the County except Keppel and Sarawak. In 1837, the first line of the Carleton Place Road was run by Charles Rankin Esq., P.L.S. The Rebellion put an end to all further development till about 1840, when the work of surveying was begun and carried on till about 1850 or 1851 when all the Townships except Keppel and Sarawak were surveyed. Keppel was surrendered by the Indians in 1855 when it was

immediately surveyed and put upon the market. The Newash Reserve fronting the Sound was ceded in 1857 and similarly dealt with by the government. The name was changed from Newash to Sarawak by Lord Bury (Superintendent of Indian Affairs) in honor of Major Brooke, the English "Rajah of Sarawak." The names, Kappel, Albemarle, Brooke, and indeed many others in the county may be accounted for in the same way.

Early History.

AS EARLY as 1788, the Governor General of Canada, issued a proclamation constituting the following judicial Districts in Upper Canada, viz., Lunenburg, Mechlenburg, Nassau and Hesse, comprising the settled territory along the St. Lawrence River and the Lakes westward to Lake St. Clair. The names of these districts were changed in 1791 or '92 to Eastern, Midland, Home and Western. In each district was appointed a judge and a sheriff and justice was administered in courts of common pleas. Any unorganized territory lying contiguous to a county already formed was usually attached to such county, and with it formed part of one or other of the districts referred to. This was the case with the area now occupied by the present County of Grey. A line running north and south along the western boundary of St. Vincent, Ephraïa, Artemesia and Proton divides the county into two parts, the eastern half of which was for a number of years attached to the County of Simcoe and the Home District of which York (Toronto) was the judicial headquarters. The Townships of the Western half, were, when organized, attached to Wellington County in the District of Waterloo. Afterwards, Osprey, Proton and probably Melancthon were separated from Simcoe and attached to Wellington where they remained until the final organization of the territory as a Provisional County in 1852.

The first Provisional Council of Grey was held at the Village of Sydenham on the 15th of April, 1852. The second and last Provisional Council was held in the same place in 1853. In this year also the County Buildings were completed and the County entered upon its independent municipal existence in 1854, having now finally separated from the united counties of Wellington

Waterloo and Grey, to which it was attached for some years. The first meeting of council after the separation from Wellington was held at the Village of Sydenham on January 28rd, 1854.

At this time the County consisted of fifteen Townships, viz., Artemesia, Bentinck, Collingwood, Derby, Egremont, Euphrasia, Gleneig, Holland, Melancthon, Normanby, Osprey, Proton, St. Vincent, Sullivan and Sydenham. In 1855, as before stated, Keppel, and in 1857 Sarawak were added. The County included these seventeen Townships until the formation of Dufferin County, by proclamation of the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, on the 24th of January 1881, when Melancthon was detached and became part of the new County. From this time forward, the municipal history of Grey is "set in clearer light" and need not here be further dealt with. The names of the different Wardens with dates of office are here appended for reference :—

WARDENS OF GREY COUNTY.

James Beachell, 1852-3; Richard Carney, 1854; W. K. Flesher, 1855-6-7; George Jackson, 1858-59-60; W. K. Flesher, 1861-2; George Jackson, 1863; John McDonald, 1864; W. K. Flesher, 1865; Thomas Gamey, 1866; W. K. Flesher, 1867; S. J. Lane, 1868-9 and '70; James Edge, 1871; S. J. Lane, 1872; H. Reid, 1873; James Patterson, 1874; George Jackson, 1875; Joseph Rorke, 1876; Robert McGhee, 1877; James Murdoch, 1878; C. E. Barnhart, 1879; Finlay McRae, 1880; W. S. Christie, 1881; C. R. Sing, 1882; D. McNichol, 1883; John Cameron, 1884; John Chisholm, 1885; Victor Lang, 1886; N. Reid, 1887; John Clark, 1888; R. McNaught, 1889; Charles Moffat, 1890; Thomas Gilray, 1891; James Cochrane, 1892; Samuel Rogers, 1893; Charles Lemon, 1894; George Binnie 1895.

Gravel Roads.

THE GARAFRAXA ROAD.—In 1840-41, John McDonald Esq. of Goderich, the Canada Company's Surveyor, was employed to lay out a tier of lots on each side of the Garafraxa Road. The line finally adopted by him diverged in certain points from that run by Mr. Rankin in 1837 (see p. 2). The new line

the one now used. It extends from Guelph to Owen Sound through Fergus, Arthur, Mount Forest, Durham and Chatsworth. It was so called from the Township of Garafraxa, from which it started at a point near Fergus, and which was then the most Northerly Township settled along the route. It is still known as the Owen Sound road in Wellington County. Before the end of 1841, a considerable portion of the Road was settled, the lots being disposed of by the government on the "Free Grant" principle of 50 acres free to each settler.

2. THE DURHAM ROAD.—In 1848, the Durham Road was laid out. It stretched across the southern part of the Townships of Osprey, Artemesia, Glenelg and Bentinck, from Nottawasaga westwards, and was intended to connect Lake Simcoe at Barrie with Lake Huron at Kincardine. The portion of it in the County from Durham eastward was surveyed by David Gibson Esq., and that west of Durham by Mr. Brough. Just east of Priceville, the road, instead of going on its old course turns to the N. E. towards Flesherton thence through Maxwell to Singhampton on the county line. From Singhampton the road takes a northerly course towards Duntroon and Collingwood Town in Simcoe County. Along the Durham road in Grey County the lots were "Free Grants" of 50 acres to actual settlers, and from 1849 may be said to have been fully settled.

3. THE TORONTO AND SYDENHAM ROAD, (Now usually, the Toronto Line) was surveyed in 1848. It extends diagonally across the County from the Garafraxa Road at Chatsworth in a direct line through Holland Centre, Berkeley, Markdale, Flesherton, and (near) Dundalk, to Brampton thence to Cooksville where it strikes the Dundas Road into Toronto. It was intended to give as direct communication as possible between Sydenham (Owen Sound) and Toronto, hence its name. In 1849 three Ranges of lots were laid out on each side and 50 acres given free to settlers.

4. THE NORTHERN ROAD or the Owen Sound and Collingwood Road, because at an early date the only road between these two towns. Before it was gravelled however in 1880, it was a poor road except in winter and "scarcely practicable for loaded teams." The portion through Sydenham is yet only in fair condition and on account of the scarcity of good gravel, and the rocky nature of the roadbed it is difficult to keep in good repair. At Owen Sound, it meets the Owen Sound and Saugeen Road which extends direct west through

Derby, to Southampton on Lake Huron, a distance of 22 miles.

The portions of these four leading roads, within the County—over 150 miles in length—were gravelled in 1859-60 at a cost of about \$300,000. Although this was burdensome to the early settlers, it is the special glory of the County of Grey that there is not a single toll-gate within its limits. In December 1879 these roads were turned over by the County to the Township Municipalities to be kept by them in perpetual repair.

Educational.



EDUCATIONALLY, the County of Grey is not behind the older counties except perhaps in the number of High Schools. There are now (1895) however, two,—a High School in Meaford, with four Teachers, and a Collegiate Institute in Owen Sound with nine Teachers. Both these institutions hold a foremost place in the Province among similar institutions, not only in the number of students in attendance and success at examinations but also in the general character of the work done in all the departments of Secondary Education. There is, however, room for another High School somewhere in the Southern part of the County.

The Northern Business College which has its home in Owen Sound, has under the able management of C. A. Fleming Esq., the energetic Principal and proprietor, become one of the foremost of its kind in the Province.

There are three Inspectoral Divisions—West, East and South Grey. West Grey comprises the Townships of Keppel, Sarawak, Derby, Sullivan, Sydenham and Holland, and the Town of Owen Sound. East Grey comprises St. Vincent, Euphrasia, Collingwood, and the Town of Thornbury. South Grey, the seven southern Townships and the Towns of Durham and Meaford. The P. S. Inspectors are Mr. Thomas Gordon, Owen Sound, for W. Grey; Mr. A. Grier, Thornbury, for E. Grey and Mr. N. W. Campbell, Durham, for S. Grey.

There are at present in the County, including the towns, nearly 300 P. S. teachers and about 10 Separate School teachers employed.

Rivers.



SAUGEEN.—The Saugeen River crosses the Garafraxa Road in five forks or branches, the sources of which are some distance apart. (1) The south branch (wrongly known as the Maitland) rises in the south east of Proton and flows through Cedarville, Mount Forest, Ayton and passing near Neustadt joins the Main branch a short distance west of Hanover. (2) The Beatty Saugeen rises by various branches in eastern Egremont and Western Proton and flows through Holstein and (near) Orchardville westward through Normanby till it meets the S. fork, south of Hanover. (3) The Main branch rises in the South of Osprey, and flows westward through Artemesia, Proton, Glenelg Bentinck, passing in its course Wareham, Priceville, Durham and Hanover in the county, then through Bruce County to Southampton on Lake Huron. (4) The Rocky Saugeen rises in Artemesia, near Flesherton Station and flows northward into Euphrasia then southward, past Markdale, through Glenelg and into Bentinck where it joins the Main branch about 5 miles N. W. of Durham. (5) The North branch (often called the Sable) rises in eastern Holland and flows westward through Williamsford thence south westerly through Sullivan to Seena. It then takes a north westerly direction till it falls into the Main Saugeen, a little below Paisley. All the branches of the Saugeen are among the best trout streams in the Province. Hayward's Falls, a favorite picnic resort, are on the Rocky Saugeen branch, about 8 miles from Durham. Normanby, Egremont, Glenelg and Bentinck are wholly drained by the Saugeen River and Proton, Melancthon, Osprey, Artemesia, Euphrasia, Holland and Sullivan are partially drained by it. The total length of the main branch is considerably over 100 miles.

BEAVER.—This is the largest river wholly in the County. It rises in the north east of Osprey by several branches which join and within a few miles form a considerable mill stream. It then passes Feversham and flows S. W. to Eugenia in Artemesia, where after the descent of the Falls and the rapids below it turns to the N. E. through Euphrasia and Collingwood to Georgian Bay at Thornbury. Before reaching Eugenia it receives a large feeder from the South, and at the foot of the rapids, the Boyne river which rises a short

distance S. of Flesherton Station. The Eugenia Falls are 70 feet high and are the most romantic natural wonder in the county. Below the Falls, are the rapids which have a descent of several hundred feet within a mile or two. The rugged scenery of the gorge below the Falls is perhaps unrivalled in Western Ontario. Kimberley, Heathcote and Clarksburg are the only villages, on its lower course.

BIG HEAD.—(So called from a remarkably large skull found at its mouth by the first surveying party, or from an Indian Chief bearing that name) Rises in two forks: the Eastern, two miles S. of Walter's Falls, near the townline between Holland and Euphrasia; the Southern or Western, not far from the centre of Holland. The Eastern source is a fine spring which with several feeders, forms at Walter's Falls a sufficiently large stream to furnish power for several mills. On each of the forks of the Big Head is a Falls 20 or 30 feet in height, that on the western fork being known as Philip's Falls and that on the eastern taking the same name as the village. Around these the scenery is picturesque and beautiful. The two forks unite in Sydenham then flow N. E. to Georgian Bay at Meaford, a distance of about 20 miles.

SYDENHAM.—Rises in a small lake (Williams') in Holland 2 miles east of the Garafraxa Road and 14 miles from Owen Sound where it empties into the bay after a course of nearly 20 miles. It crosses the Garafraxa Road about two miles north of Williamsford. Three miles S. of Owen Sound in Derby Township are Inglis' Falls, of which the "people of the town and neighborhood are justly proud." The Falls are about 70 feet high but the descent is broken and irregular. In high water, the effect is striking and beautiful. Just above the Falls are situated Inglis' Mills—saw, woollen and flour. Several other saw mills are driven by the Sydenham in its course.

SABLE.—(properly, Aux Sable of the North). Rises a little south of the centre of Sullivan, and flows with a westerly course into Bruce County, then northerly passing Invermay and Tara to Lake Huron south of Chief's Point and the Fishing Islands. The Sable drains Shallow Lake and several other lakes in Keppel.

INDIAN.—A small sluggish stream, which, rising in Bass Lake in Keppel flows in a south easterly direction through Sarawak, into Owen Sound Bay about 4 miles from the Town. It is chiefly noticeable on account of its Falls, 40 feet high, one-half mile from its mouth.

POTTAWATAMIE (Has several spellings.)—A small stream which rises in S. W. of Derby, flows N. E. about 14 miles and falls into Owen Sound Bay at the Town, forming the north western boundary of the Town-plot. The Pottawatamie Falls, over which the water descends by two leaps 20 or 30 feet are about 2 miles from Owen Sound and are during high water, "very pretty." Below the Falls, are situated Jones' saw mill, Wright's oatmeal mill and Young & Leslie's saw mill and Door and Sash Factory. From these mills to the bay the valley is about half a mile wide with precipitous and rocky sides, forming a sheltered place for gardens and orchards.

MAD.—A branch of the Nottawasaga River, which rises by several streams Osprey and Melancthon. Passing Singhampton it descends rapidly into Meeco County and joins the Nottawasaga near Angus.

PRETTY.—This is a small stream that rises at Rob Roy in Osprey and flows N. E. past Nottawa village, thence northward to the bay east of Collingwood Town.

The Railways.

THE NORTHERN—Enters the County on the Shore of Georgian Bay, from the Town of Collingwood and passes through Craigleith and Thorabury to Meaford, its present terminus. This road was opened for traffic in the winter of 1854-5, as far north as Barrie. The extension to Collingwood was made during 1855 and that to Meaford by the North Grey Extension Co., in 1872. The control of the Northern R.R. was taken over by the Grand Trunk R. Co., in 1887.

THE OWEN SOUND BRANCH C.P.R.—formerly called the "Toronto Grey and Bruce" was chartered in 1868, built about 1870, completed in August 1873, widened by the G.T.R. Co., and run by it for nearly two years [1882-3] and taken over by the C.P.R. Co., in 1883. The Road enters the County near the S. E. corner at Dandak, and follows the general direction of the Toronto line, through Protton Sta., Fleeterton Sta., Markdale, Berkeley and Holland Centre to Chatsworth, then turns north to Owen Sound—a distance of about 40 miles in the county.

THE DURHAM BRANCH G.T.R.—formerly "The Georgian Bay and Wellington R.R." This line extends from Palmerston and Mount Forest (both in Wellington Co.) through Holstein and Varney (flag station) to Durham a distance of 16 miles in the county. The Road was chartered in 1878 under the direction of a local company but in 1881, it was taken over by the G.T.R. Co., and opened for traffic in 1882.

THE OWEN SOUND BRANCH G.T.R.,—recently changed from "Wlarton Branch" G.T.R. The Road was known first as the Stratford and Huron R.R., and since 1881 as the Georgian Bay and Lake Erie division G.T.R. It was chartered (or an old charter was revived) in 1873 or '78 and opened for traffic in 1882. Enters the county from Harriston, at Alsfeldt (flag station) and proceeds north to Ayton, thence N.W. to Neustadt, Hanover and Elmwood. 1½ m. N. of Elmwood it crosses the county boundary line, into Bruce Co., and runs northward to Wlarton. The Owen Sound extension, opened in 1894, joins the original main line at Park Head.

Municipalities.

AT PRESENT, there are 22 municipalities in the County—4 Towns, 2 Villages, and 16 Townships. Besides these there are two Police Villages—Chataworth and Flesherton, but, as they are included in their respective Townships for Municipal purposes, they will require no minute description apart from these Townships.

THE TOWNS.

OWEN SOUND—(pop. 8500, acreage 5400). The County Town. Incorporated as a Town on 1st January 1857 when its name was changed from Sydenham to Owen Sound. The Town is romantically situated on both sides of the Sydenham River where it enters Owen Sound Bay. It appears as if it were originally part of the Townships of Derby and Sydenham but in reality it never formed a part of either. It is a government survey for a town plot. It however breaks into the regular formation of both.

The Town-plot is bounded on the east by the 10th concession line of Syd-

ham, on the north and north west by Owen Sound Bay and the Pottawatamie river, on the west by the 3rd concession line of Derby and on the south by the northern limit of Lot No. 14 in the 11th and 12th concessions of Sydenham and the 1st and 2nd concessions of Derby.

Its eastern limit is 4½ miles long from north to south and its southern limit about 3½ miles from east to west. It was laid out by Chas. Rankin Esq., J.L.S., about 1835.

On account of the ridge of high land on each side of the bay the harbor is probably one of the best sheltered on the upper lakes. For this and other reasons the town was made the connecting link between the C.P.R. Steamship line from Port Arthur and intermediate points, and the O.S. Branch C.P.R., from Toronto. It has recently been made the terminus of what was heretofore known as the Warton Branch of the G.T.R. The Sydenham and Pottawatamie rivers furnish power for flour, oatmeal and woollen mills and for the Electric Light plant. There are also saw, shingle and planing mills, two foundries, a tannery, and a furniture and bent chair factory. Ship building is carried on to a considerable extent and there is a Dry Dock for ship repairs of all kinds. Grain, flour, live stock and the products of the factories are shipped. A large C.P.R. Elevator aids the transshipment of grain from the steamships to the Railway. A general and Marine hospital has recently been built.

The town is provided with an excellent system of waterworks and is lighted with gas and electricity. It has three newspapers with steam presses: *The Times*, established in 1853; *The Advertiser*, established in 1862 and *The Sun*, established in 1890. Besides these, the Northern Business College and John Rutherford's Sons have Book and Job printing offices.

MEAFORD—(pop. 2000, acreage 1500). Meaford is situated on Georgian Bay at the mouth of the Big Head River, nearly 20 miles east of Owen Sound. Incorporated on 1st January 1875. The river supplies power, and there are flour, woollen and saw mills, a foundry, two tanneries, a ribbon and carpet factory, a wire mat factory, three planing and Door and Sash Factories and two fruit evaporators. It is the terminus of the N. & N.W. Division of the G.T.R. Fish, grain, fruit, produce, leather and machinery are shipped. The harbor is excellent and is a port of call for all steamers running from Collingwood to the Upper Lakes. There are two weekly newspapers—*The Mirror* and *The*

Monitor. The town is lighted with Electricity and a good system of Water-works is now in course of construction and within the year (1895) will be in operation.

The name MEAFORD was given to the village by W. R. Gibbard Esq., P. L.S., when he surveyed it in 1845, after the country seat of Admiral Jervis, Earl St. Vincent, in whose honor the Township of St. Vincent also was named.

DURHAM—(pop. 1800, Acreage 1100) is situated on the main branch of the Saugeen River (which supplies power) where it crosses the Garafrara Road. Incorporated as a town on 1st January '78. It has two foundries; flour saw, woollen and planing mills; a tannery; two door and sash factories, and two weekly newspapers, *The Chronicle* and *The Grey Review*. The South Grey Registry Office is situated here—Thomas Launder Esq., Registrar. Durham is the Northern terminus of the Durham Branch G.T.R., by which grain, live stock, produce, square timber, poles, wood, etc., are shipped. The town has an electric light plant driven by water power.

THORNBURY—(pop. 1000, Acreage 960) is situated on Georgian Bay at the mouth of the Beaver River, which supplies power. Incorporated as a town on the 2nd May 1887. It contains saw, shingle, flour, oatmeal and woollen mills, a tannery, a planing mill, a door and sash factory, and two weekly newspapers, *The Union Standard* and *The Herald*. The Harbor is good and steamers call at intervals during the season. The N. and N.W. Branch G.T.R., has a station here and by it are shipped fruit, grain, live-stock and the produce of the mills. The town is lighted with electricity and is an excellent and healthful Summer Resort.

THE VILLAGES.

MARKDALE—(pop. 900, Acreage 950) is situated on the Toronto Line, between Glenelg and Artemesia, 26 miles south east from Owen Sound, and not far from the Rocky Saugeen branch of the Saugeen River. Incorporated as a village on 1st January 1889. It has woollen, flour and saw mills; a foundry, a basket factory, and a weekly newspaper, *The Standard*. It is a leading station on the O.B. Branch C.P.R., by which grain, wood, poles, produce and live stock are shipped.

DUNDALK—(pop. 800, acreage 440) is situated on the high upland in Proton, about one-half mile from the Toronto Line, 40 miles S.E. of Owen Sound. Incorporated as a village on 1st January 1887. It is the highest

station on the O.S. Branch, C.P.R., and ships large quantities of poles, wood, posts, rough grains, live stock and other products of the farm and dairy. It contains two saw mills, a woollen mill, a sash and door factory, two planing mills, and a weekly newspaper, *The Herald*. It is probably the largest station in the County for the shipment of cheese, grain and stock, and the largest shipping station for cedar in the Province.

HANOVER [pop. 1900] is probably the largest unincorporated village in the Province. It was first called Adamstown but was changed in 1856 to Hanover. The village contains some of the most important manufacturing establishments. The Knechtel Furniture and Cabinet factory and the Hanover Furniture and Undertaking Co's Factory are among the largest and best equipped factories of the kind in the Province. There are besides, flour, saw and woollen mills, two tanneries, a foundry, a felt factory, a sash and door factory, a mattress and upholstery factory and other industries. A weekly newspaper, *The Post* equipped with steam presses, is one of the largest newspapers in the County. The village is lighted with electricity.

THE TOWNSHIPS.

ARTEMESIA—(pop. 4092, acreage 67,722) was surveyed in 1849-50 by C. Rankin Esq. The surface in the north is somewhat uneven and hilly but more level towards the south. The soil is either gravelly or heavy clay and is usually pronounced good. Two branches of the Saugeen river, and the Beaver river, pass through the Township. With these and their feeders the Township is well watered. It contains the villages of Flesherton (pop. 800), Priceville (pop. 350), Flesherton Station (pop. 150) and Eugenia (pop. 200.) Flesherton on Boyne River (a tributary of the Beaver) which furnishes power, has flour, woollen and saw mills, a stave factory, a machine shop and a weekly newspaper, *The Advance*. Priceville, on the Saugeen which furnishes power, has flour and saw mills, a tannery, etc. Eugenia is built on the Beaver river near the Falls. It has magnificent water power, which is used for saw, shingle and planing mills, and for a large Hoop and Veneer factory which has recently been built.

BENTINCK—(pop. 5323, acreage 75,879) was surveyed in 1850 by John

Stoughton Dennis, Esq. Bantick is well watered by the Saugeen River and its branches. Numerous spring creeks cover the Township as a net work. The surface in the west is rolling or level; in the east rather hilly. The soil is generally gravelly and stony in the east and south but in the centre and west it is heavy clay or sandy loam with considerable tracts of stony soil and some patches of swamp. The greater part of the villages of Hanover [see p. 13] and Elmwood, both on the Owen Sound Branch G.T.R., is in the Township of Bantick. Elmwood [pop. 300] has flour, planing and saw mills, and a broom handle and cheese box factory.

COLLINGWOOD.—(pop. 3932, acreage 66,844) was surveyed in 1833 by Charles Rankin Esq. The Township of Collingwood is traversed by the Blue Mountains which stretch through the centre of the Township from the southern upland of Osprey, northward to near Georgian Bay, east of Thornbury. The surface is thus divided into two slopes, eastern and western, the former watered by the Beaver and Indian Rivers with their branches, and the latter by small streams flowing into the Nottawasaga River and Bay. The soil is mostly heavy clay, both on the "mountains" and in the valleys. The south east is very rough and stony, and several stony stretches follow the bay along the north. The lower part of the Beaver Valley is sometimes known as Queen's Valley and is noted for its mild and salubrious climate. The following excerpt from a paper by Mr. C. W. Hartman, of Clarksburg, on "Fruit Growing in the Beaver Valley" will be of more than passing interest. "The valley extends from Thornbury to Eugenia Falls, and is productive of excellent fruits. Over 60,000 barrels of apples are gathered in the Valley every year. President Grant of Queen's College, Kingston, speaks of this place as being a very excellent peach growing district. The climate is all that can be desired and the soil is well watered by healthy streams. An electric railway is spoken of to connect Thornbury with Mount Forest, and so form a short highway to Buffalo for the traffic in fruits. A carload of plums is shipped daily from the Valley during the season. This place is noted as a fruit grower's paradise."

Besides fruit, grain and live stock are largely produced. Clarksburg (pop. 300), Heathcote (pop. 100), Ravenna (pop. 100) and Craigleith are the villages. Clarksburg one mile south of Thornbury on the Beaver River, which supplies power, has flour, saw and woollen mills, a basket factory, a foundry and a weekly newspaper, *The Reflector*.

DERBY (pop. 2200, acreage 40,565) was surveyed in 1846 by C. Rankin Esq. The Township was named at the time of survey after (the then) Lord Derby. The surface is generally level, though some parts are somewhat hilly. There are large tracts of pretty level, and very good land—clay and friable loam—in the centre and west of the Township. In the east, the soil is stony and the aspect rougher especially along the courses of the Sydenham and Pottawatamie Rivers. Along the upper course of the Pottawatamie River, there is considerable swamp land which furnishes cedar and other soft timbers. The Township is favorably situated for fruit and is one of the best agricultural districts in the county, hence, large quantities of fruit, grain and live stock are shipped. Kilsyth (pop. 100,) the only village of importance, has a saw mill and a pottery-ware manufacture.

EUPHRASIA [pop. 3567, acreage 72,000] was surveyed in 1886 by Mr. Rankin. The Beaver River enters Euphrasia about the middle of its south line, crosses the Township in a northeasterly direction and passes out near the north east corner forming a broad valley [called the Cuckoo or Queen's Valley,] with about a mile of slope on each side at the south, and widening to two or three miles as the river proceeds northward. The ridges on each side, which thus run almost parallel to the river are in places rocky and precipitous but in others the slope is gradual. At the north, the Western ridge turns in a curve westward towards Walters' Falls. The Rocky Saugeen passes in an irregular curve through the south western corner. The surface and soil west of the Beaver presents three distinct divisions: The northern part is hilly [in the N.W. a series of rocky bluffs extend] with good productive clay soil. The central part is largely occupied with rough swamp land. The southern part is rolling land with soil gravelly loam. The cultivable parts in the Beaver Valley are good clay soil. The Cuckoo Valley, being sheltered from exposure by the ridges on each side is favorably situated for the production of fruit. [See under Collingwood]. Rocklyn [pop. 100] with a saw mill and Kimberley [pop. 125] with one flour, two saw and two shingle mills are the only important villages. Epping, Goring and Heathcote [in part] with saw mill in this Township are the other villages.

EGREMONT—(pop. 8904, acreage 72,322,) was surveyed from 1846 to 1850 by Mr. Kerr. The surface of Egremont, along the north western and northern parts is hilly. The central part is generally level, sometimes flat and the

southern and eastern parts, rolling. The Township is well watered by the two southern branches of the Saugeen river, which are fed by many spring creeks making excellent grazing and farming land. "The soil is variable, at times sandy, occasionally gravelly, often a friable loam and sometimes though not often heavy clay." Holstein (pop 300,) a station on the G.T.R., the most important village, is on the Beatty Saugeen which furnishes power for flour and saw mills. Dromore (pop. 125,) with saw, shingle, feed and planing mills, a Broom handle factory, and an excellent Hall for public meetings, Yeovil and Orchardville (pop. 150) with flour and saw mills are the other villages. The products are generally those of the farm and mills.

GLENELG—(pop. 3318, acreage 68,300,) was surveyed by Mr. Dennis in 1850. The surface of Glenelg presents a somewhat rough appearance. The whole Township is hilly—the south east being rather rolling than hilly—with considerable wooded tracts in the northern parts. In the centre and south west, the soil is gravelly clay or clay loam in a good state of cultivation. Much of the soil is stony but on account of the numerous spring streams which flow through almost every hollow and valley, it makes excellent grazing land. The products are mainly timber, grain and stock. Traverston on the Rocky Saugeen, which furnishes power for flour and saw mills is the only village within the township. On its western side however are Durham and Dornoch, and on the eastern, Markdale and Priceville, all on the boundry line. All parts of the Township are thus within easy reach of town or village.

HOLLAND—(pop. 3802, acreage 90,300) was surveyed in 1849 and '50 by Mr. Rankin. The Township of Holland is somewhat hilly with a generally rough, uneven and sometimes rocky surface. Some stretches of cedar swamp are found along the streams. In the central and southern parts the soil is stony and gravelly but in the north belt, some 3 or 4 miles in width, it is clay or loam and is usually productive and fertile. "The Township is well watered by many springs, some small lakes, and several mill streams, that, running in different directions, form the head waters or become tributary to the Big Head, Sydenham or Saugeen Rivers." Berkeley (pop. 150) and Holland Centre [pop. 200] on the Toronto Line and Chatsworth [pop. 600] on both sides of the Garafraxa Road where it is joined by the Toronto Line are important

stations on the C. P. R., from which large quantities of poles, wood, lumber and the usual agricultural products are shipped. Chatsworth has a foundry, two tanneries, saw and planing mills and a weekly newspaper, *The News*. Walter's Falls [pop. 800] on the east branch of the Big Head River which supplies excellent water power for flour, saw and woollen mills is also a prosperous village. The falls are about 30 feet high. Massie and Strathaven, each with saw and flour mills are the other villages.

KEPPEL—[pop. 3774, acreage 87,535] was surveyed in 1855 by Mr. Rankin. Several rocky ridges of considerable height extend through the eastern and northern parts of Keppel. These are in two main well-defined ranges or lines:—one, beginning at the south end near Owen Sound and extending northward along the west side of the Indian River until near its source, where the range breaks, crosses the river in a north easterly direction, then turns in a semicircular curve to the S.W. back to the east side of the river; the second, beginning in Sarawak and extending northward along the shore to Cape Commodore, thence westward with occasional breaks as far as Oxenden. The surface of the western part of the township is stony and in places swampy with good rolling land towards the N.W. In the N. and E., the land on the ridges is a series of table-lands, while below the ridges it is rolling and sloping. The soil in the N. and E. is a heavy clay and in the W. a sandy loam. Keppel has a number of small lakes many of which are drained by the Sable River [which see]. The most important of these is Shallow Lake near the South of the Township. Shallow Lake, is 9 miles from Owen Sound by the road, 3 from Hepworth and 2½ from Park Head. It is 600 acres in extent and has been recently drained at a cost of about \$9000, so that it is now dry except during the spring and autumn freshets. The clay which forms the bed of the lake is in two layers, the upper shallow and lighter in color, being largely composed of carbonate of lime, the lower, a deeper and darker clay. By a proper mixture of these two clays Portland Cement of the very best quality is produced. Putty for window glass, fire proof paints, brick, tiles and other such articles are also manufactured from this lime deposit. The lake is owned by R. J. Doyle Esq., Owen Sound, through whose energy and perseverance, a company—the Owen Sound Portland Cement Company—was formed to develop this growing and profitable industry. A considerable village—Shallow Lake [pop. 200] with two saw mills has grown up around the Cement works.

The other villages, etc. Hepworth [pop. 500] on Sable River with saw and shingle mills; and a weekly newspaper, *The Journal*; Oxenden on the Stour River or Gleason Creek with flour and saw mills; North Koppel on Colpoys Bay, a port of call for the Georgian Bay steamers and Kamble [pop. 100] a thriving village, 12 miles from Owen Sound.

Normanby—[pop. 5000, acreage 68,199] was surveyed in 1841, '45 and '51 by John McDonald Esq. and David Gibson Esq. The south branch of the Saugeen River crosses the Township diagonally from Mount Forest to Hanover, and divides it into unequal parts, the N.E. being much the larger. This branch is joined S. of Hanover, by the Little or Beattie Saugeen which crosses the Township centrally from Orchardville westwards. These rivers provide excellent drainage. The surface of the north and east is rather rough and uneven with many sandy or gravelly hills interspersed occasionally with swampy flats, some miles in extent. The central and south western parts are level or undulating land, "lying handsomely." The prevailing soil in the level parts is clay, in excellent state of cultivation and very productive. The soil in the uneven parts is generally gravel or gravelly clay with occasional sand-patches of no very great extent. Two villages, Ayton (pop. 500) and Neustadt (pop. 650) lie wholly within the Township, and are stations on the G.B. and E.R. division G.T.R. Neustadt, on Meaux creek which supplies power, has flour, flax, saw and woollen mills; a foundry, tannery and brewery. Grain, fruit, live stock and the products of the mills are shipped. Ayton on the S. branch, Saugeen River which supplies power, has saw, shingle and planing mills, a stove factory and a weekly newspaper, *The Advance*. The flour mill which was burned some years ago is in course of rebuilding and when completed will be one of the best of its kind in the Province. Large quantities of dairy and creamery products are shipped in addition to the usual farm products.

Ossigny—(pop. 3314, acreage 79,550) was surveyed in 1849 and '50 by C. Rankin Esq. This Township is a high upland with the surface level except in the north east through which, spurs from the "Blue Mountains" extend making it rough and hilly. In the south is a large "Huckleberry Marsh" in or near which is the source of the main branch of the Saugeen River. "Springs abound in the Township, some of them magnificent fountain heads; making pools that never freeze, many yards across with hard bottoms of marly lime-

stone, and forming tall streams at once." Near the south east corner is to be found the highest land in the Western Peninsula of Ontario, actually measured. Some surveyors have made it 1348 feet above Georgian Bay. The soil is rich clay loam on a gravelly subsoil. The three or four concessions to the north are in parts very stony with some swamp land along the streams. The villages are Maxwell, Feversham, Badjeros, Wareham, McIntyre, Rob Roy and Singhampton (in part). Maxwell (pop. 150) near the Beaver River has a woollen mill. Feversham (pop. 150) on the Beaver River (which furnishes power) has flour, saw, and oatmeal mills. Wareham has saw and shingle mills. Singhampton (pop. 300) on the County Line is situated on the Mad River which supplies power. It has flour, saw, woollen and shingle mills.

PROTON—(p. p. 3227, acreage 81,182) was surveyed in 1850 by David Gibson Esq. The ranges along the Toronto Line were laid out in 1849. The surface of Proton is almost an unbroken level largely covered with swamp land. The land between the swamps is generally excellent with clay soil and hardwood timber. The "Hog's Back," a narrow snake-like ridge or back-bone, sometimes rising from 20 to 50 feet above the contiguous level, runs irregularly from the north to the south of the Township, two to four miles from the western boundary. This furnishes abundance of good gravel for the roads within reach. Proton requires large expenditures for drainage, but when once properly drained, it promises to be one of the best Townships in the Province. The roads have of late years vastly improved and are already among the best in the County except in Spring and Fall. Wheat is not much grown but the yield of other grains is abundant. Large supplies of telegraph poles and such light timbers are still produced annually. The S. branch of the Saugeen drains the south west; the main branch the north, and the Grand River which passes through the corner of the Township, the south east. The only villages are Cedarville (pop. 150), on the south branch of the Saugeen with saw, feed and shingle mills, and Hopeville (pop. 100) with feed and shingle mills, nearer the centre of the Township.

SARAWAK—(pop. 1201, acreage 10,518) was surveyed in 1857 by C. Rankin Esq. Sarawak (formerly the Newash Reserve), one of the smallest Townships in the Province, is favorably situated on the western shore of Owen Sound Bay. The ridge of high land running from the south of Keppel extends into Sarawak and continues, with some breaks, northwards at a short distance

from the shore. The soil is fairly good, though in some places rather stony for easy cultivation. Indian River rises in Bass Lake, Keppel, and flows S.E. diagonally through the Township, to O. S. Bay, about 4 miles from the Town. Sarawak has two villages—Brooke and Presqu' Isle. Brooke (pop. 750) at the south end, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from O.S., contains saw, planing and flour mills. Presqu' Isle (pop. 100) at the extreme north is a beautiful summer resort and a port of call for steamers trading in Georgian Bay. The Pottawatamie River forms the boundary line between Sarawak and Owen Sound.

ST. VINCENT—(pop. 3494, acreage 63,385) was surveyed in 1833 by Charles Rankin Esq. The surface is generally rolling with sometimes long and steep grades. A range of hills running E. and W. across the Township, south of Meaford; a second range, running N. and S. along the boundary between St. Vincent and Sydenham; and a third short range (Hog's Back) in the extreme north running E. and W. along Georgian Bay are the principal uplands in the Township. Near Cape Rich is Mountain Lake, a favorite summer resort. The only river of importance is the Big Head which passes through the Township in a N. E. direction to Georgian Bay at Meaford. In the south end the soil is clay loam and very productive; in the north heavy clay with some loam, not so productive; in the central parts lighter clay with occasional sand levels abound. Along the shore there are considerable stretches of stony land. The villages are Bayview, Griesville and Centreville but they are small and of little importance. The climate, owing to proximity to the Bay, is moderate and therefore favorable for the growth of fruit, of which large quantities are exported.

SULLIVAN—(pop. 8423, acreage 73,100) was surveyed in 1844, Charles Rankin Esq., laying out the northern part, and J. S. Dennis Esq., the southern part. The north western half of Sullivan is undulating rather than hilly; the soil, a good clay sufficiently friable for easy cultivation and average production. The south east half is rougher and more hilly, broken by cedar swamps and several small lakes; the soil is gravelly and not so well cultivated except in a few sections near Chataworth where some of the best farms in Sullivan are to be found. The Township is well watered by three rivers: the Kable in the west, the Sydenham in the east and the N. branch of the Sturgeon in the south. The villages are Desboro', Mooreburg, Keady, Peabody, Chataworth (in part) and Williamsford (in part). Desboro' (pop. 150) has flour, saw, planing and

shingle mills. Mainsford [pop. 300] on the Garafraxa Road, has flour, saw and woollen mills. Mooresburg [pop. 100] has saw and shingle mills.

SYDENHAM—[pop. 3903, acreage 73,268] was surveyed by Chas. Rankin Esq., in 1842 and '48. The surface of Sydenham presents considerable inequality. "A high upland separates Sydenham and St. Vincent; and the Township is traversed in its central part by a couple of rocky ridges [and a streak of rocky land belonging to each] running N. E. and S. W." Between these ridges, the surface is undulating and in places hilly. The soil along the Bay Shore, along the Lake Shore Road and in the Irish Block is clay loam and well adapted for agricultural purposes. South of the gravel road the most productive parts are about Bognor and Hoath Head. The other parts of the Township are rocky or stony and are hence less productive. The southern part is drained by the Big Head River and its branches and the northern by several small streams flowing into Georgian Bay. The chief villages are Woodford (pop. 100) with saw and flour mills; Bognor (pop. 200) with flour, saw and shingle mills; Annan (pop. 100) with flour mill; Leith with shingle, saw and flour mills and Hoath Head with a saw mill. There are several other smaller villages. Agricultural products, chiefly hay, stock and grain are the principal articles of export.

These sixteen Townships, four Towns and two Villages comprising the County of Grey aggregate altogether over 1,000,000 acres of land, thus forming one of the largest organized counties in the Province.

The County is at present represented by six Members of Parliament—three in the Provincial Legislature and three in the Federal or Dominion Parliament.

The Electoral divisions for the two Houses are as follows:—

FEDERAL—North Grey, comprising the Townships of Derby, Holland, Keppel, Sarawak, Sullivan and Sydenham and the Town of Owen Sound; East Grey, comprising the Townships of Collingwood, Euphrasia, Melancthon (in Dufferin Co.), Osprey, Proton and St. Vincent, the Towns of Meaford and Thornbury and the villages of Dundalk and Shelburne (out of Melancthon); South Grey, comprising the Townships of Artemesia, Bentineck, Egremont, Glenelg and Normanby, the Town of Durham and the Village of Markdale.

The census of 1891 gives the total population of these as follows:—North Grey, 22,672; East Grey, 26,244; South Grey, 16,807.

26341

253-

23672-

PROVINCIAL—North Grey, comprising the Townships of Keppel, Sasawak, Derby, Sydenham, St. Vincent, and the Towns of Owen Sound and Meaford; Centre Grey, comprising the Townships of Collingwood, Osprey, Artemesia, Euphrasia, Holland and Sullivan, the Town of Thornbury and the Village of Markdale; South Grey comprising the Townships of Proton, Egremont, Normanby, Glenselg and Bentinck, the Town of Durham and the Village of Dundalk.

Local Courts.

Besides the County Court, Surrogate Court and Court of General Sessions, the meetings of which are held in the County town, meetings of the Division Court are held at the following places in the County:—

Where Court held.

Name and P. O. Address of Clerk.

OWEN SOUND

Benjamin Allen, Owen Sound.

DURHAM

David Jackson, Durham.

MEAFORD

Thomas Plunkett, Meaford.

THORNBURY

Thomas J. Burke, Heathcote.

DUNDALK

Abram S. Vandusen, Flesherton.

FLESHERTON

John McDonald, Chatsworth.

CHATSWORTH

HANOVER

Duncan Campbell, Hanover.

MARKDALE

Richard L. Stephen, Markdale.

County Officials.

The following is a list of the officials of the County for 1895. Of these all except the Warden and County Auditors may be called permanent officers, for they are appointed during good behavior or "during pleasure." The Warden and Co. Auditors are appointed Annually.

The Warden, Co. Treasurer, Co. Clerk, Co. Auditors and Public School Inspectors (see page 6) are appointed by the County Council; the Judges by the Governor-General of Canada acting under the advice of the Dominion Government; the Governor or Keeper of the gaol by the Sheriff subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, and the other officers by the Lieutenant-Governor under the advice of the Provincial Government.

WARDEN, George Binnie Esq.

CO. TREASURER, S. J. Parker Esq.

CO. CLERK, John Rutherford Esq.

CO. AUDITORS, { Robert Edgar Esq.

{ Thom. Hanbury Esq.

SENIOR CO. JUDGE, John Creasor Esq.

JUNIOR CO. JUDGE, D. Morrison Esq.

KEEPER OF THE GAOL, John Miller Esq.

SHERIFF, Charles H. Moore Esq.

CO. COURT CLERK, George Inglis Esq.

CO. CROWN ATTORNEY, A. G. McKay Esq.

CLERK OF THE PEACE, Wm. Armstrong Esq.

REGISTRAR N. GREY, Thomas McKnight Esq.

REGISTRAR S. GREY, Thomas Laidler Esq.

Mode of Appointment of Various other Officers.

Justices of the Peace, Police and Stipendiary Magistrates, Division Court Clerks, Bailiffs and Provincial Constables are appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

One or more Coroners in and for every County, City and Town in the Province of Ontario and for any provisional district or County, or for any portion of the territory of Ontario, may be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor whenever he thinks fit.

Jurors for service at the several sessions of the Courts during the ensuing year are selected by two Committees or Boards as follows:—First, a body of men, known as "County Selectors," and composed of the Judge or Judges, the Mayor of a city if any in the county, the Warden, the Treasurer, the Sheriff or in his absence the Deputy Sheriff shall meet annually on the 15th day of September for the purpose of determining the number of Jurors both Grand and Petit and for the High Court and Inferior Courts respectively, to be returned for each Municipality in such county.

Secondly, Another body of men composed of the Mayor or Reeve, the city, town, village or township Clerk, and the Assessor or Assessors shall assemble annually on the 10th day of October, to select by ballot from the list of those qualified as shown by the Voter's Lists, the number of Jurors both Grand and Petit required for the respective courts by the County Selectors.

An alphabetical list of the names of those selected is then sent by the Selectors in the several municipalities to the Clerk of the Peace for the county.

Constables are of four classes or kinds here distinguished according to mode of appointment.

1. County High Constables and Co. Constables appointed by the Justices of the Peace at any sitting or adjourned sitting of the Court of General Sessions, such appointment to continue at least for one year, and from year to year unless the appointee claims exemption in which case he shall be released at any time after the end of the first year. These Constables may also be appointed by County Judges subject to notification by the Judge to the Clerk of the Peace and by the Clerk of the Peace to the Court of General Sessions.

2. Temporary Constables, appointed by a county or district Police Magistrate, to hold office for not more than thirty days, and subject to immediate notification to the Provincial Secretary—the appointment may be revoked by the Magistrate or Provincial Secretary within the thirty days.

3. Provincial Constables, appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, either permanently or for such a period as he may think fit, such constables to have authority to act in any part of the Province. The Lieutenant-Governor may also appoint Constables for any unorganized territory in the Province.

4. Special Constables appointed by any two or more Justices of the Peace, for any emergency that may arise, to hold office for such time as to the said Justices seems necessary for the preservation of the public peace or for the protection of the inhabitants and the security of property in such territory or place during such emergency.

All members of the House of Commons and of the Legislative Assembly are elected directly by the people by ballot. Members of Municipal Councils, viz : Mayors and Aldermen in Cities ; Mayors, Reeves and Councillors in Towns ; and Reeves and Councillors in Villages and Townships are elected annually in the same way. Deputy Reeves are sometimes elected as such directly by the people and sometimes by the Councils of which they are members. The other Municipal officers are the Clerk, the Treasurer, the Auditors, the Assessor, and the Collector. These are appointed by the Councils,—Clerks and Treasurers during the pleasure of the Council, Auditors, Assessors and Collectors annually.



Table of Distances.

The following table showing the distance of each place named from Owen Sound, the County Town, may be found useful. Only approximate accuracy is claimed for it, but it is believed that most of the distances are correct to within a mile. The distance given is along the nearest open road, not "as the crow flies," nor that given in Railway Folders. For ease of reference the places are given alphabetically.

Place	Miles.	Place	Miles.
Allanford	12	Lam lash	32
Allan Park	34	Lauriston	25
Annan	6	Leith	7
Ayton	44	Louise	28
Berkeley	20	Markdale	26
Bognor	16	Maxwell	39
Brookholm	11	Meaford	19
Cedarville	51	Mooresburg	20
Chatsworth	9	McIntyre	45
Clarksburg	28	Neustadt	45
Desboro'	17	North Keppel	18
Dornoch	19	Orchard	36
Dromore	42	Oxenden	18
Dundalk	42	Priceville	35
Durham	28	Proton Station	38
Elmwood	33	Presqu' Isle	9
Eugenia	35	Ravenna	34
Foversham	42	Rob Roy	45
Flesherton	30	Rocklyn	28
Hanover	39	Shallow Lake	9
Heathcote	30	Strathaven	16
Holland Centre	16	Thornbury	27
Holstein	38	Traverston	28
Hopeville	43	Walter's Falls	20
Keady	12	Wareham	40
Kemble	11	Williamsford	14
Kilsyth	7	Woodford	10
Kimberley	36		

Appendix.

The Constitution of both Houses of Parliament, Federal and Provincial, is set forth in the British North America Act, 1867, a copy of which should be in the hands of every teacher. Sections, 91, 92 and 93, which specify the powers of the Federal Parliament and the Provincial Legislatures respectively, should be carefully noted and at least some of the more important taught in every school. A few Sections are here given for the benefit of those who have not a copy of the Act.

Sec. 9. The Executive Government and Authority of and over Canada is hereby declared to continue and be vested in the Queen.

Sec. 15. The Command-in-Chief of the Land and Naval Militia, and of all Naval and Military Forces, of and in Canada, is hereby declared to continue and be vested in the Queen.

Sec. 17. There shall be One Parliament for Canada, consisting of the Queen, an Upper House styled the Senate, and the House of Commons.

The Governor-General is appointed by, and is the representative of the Queen

The Senate shall consist of Seventy-two Members, and not more than Seventy-eight (Sec. 28) who shall be styled Senators, and who shall, subject to certain provisions, hold their places in the Senate for life (Sec. 29). Senators are appointed by the Governor-General in the Queen's name, by Instrument under the Great Seal of Canada (Sec. 24).

Sec. 34. The Governor-General may from Time to Time, by Instrument under the Great Seal of Canada, appoint a Senator to be Speaker of the Senate, and may remove him and appoint another in his stead.

Sec. 37. The House of Commons shall, subject to the Provisions of this Act, consist of One hundred and eighty-one Members, of whom Eighty-two shall be elected for Ontario, Sixty-five for Quebec, Nineteen for Nova Scotia, and Fifteen for New Brunswick.

The Governor-General shall summon and call together the House of Commons (Sec. 38).

The House of Commons, on its first assembling after a General Election, shall elect one of its Members to be Speaker, who shall preside at all its meet-

ings (Sec. 44 and 46).

Sec. 50. Every House of Commons shall continue for Five Years from the day of the Return of the Writs for choosing the House (subject to be sooner dissolved by the Governor-General) and no longer.

There shall be a readjustment of the Members of the House, after the completion of each decennial Census (the last in 1891), to take effect at the termination of the then existing Parliament. In making such readjustment, the two following Rules (Sec. 51) mainly govern:—

1. Quebec shall have the fixed Number of Sixty-five Members;

2. There shall be assigned to each of the other Provinces such a number of Members as will bear the same Proportion to the Number of its Population (ascertained at such Census) as the Number Sixty-five bears to the Number of the Population of Quebec (so ascertained).

Sec. 58. For each Province there shall be an Officer, styled the Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General in Council by Instrument under the Great Seal of Canada.

A Lieutenant-Governor holds office for five years except for cause when he is removable by the Governor-General in Council (Sec. 59).

Sec. 60. The Salaries of the Lieutenant-Governors shall be fixed and provided by the Parliament of Canada.

Sec. 69. There shall be a Legislature for Ontario, consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor and of One House, styled the Legislative Assembly of Ontario.

By Sections 27 and 70, the Legislative Assembly of Ontario was composed of eighty-two members. By the last Revised Statutes of Ontario (1887) the number of Electoral Districts was made eighty-eight, eighty-seven of which returned one member each and the eighty-eighth, Toronto, returned three Members, making in all at present ninety members.

Every Legislative Assembly of Ontario shall continue for four years (subject to dissolution by the Lieutenant-Governor) and no longer (Sec. 85).

Sec. 96. The Governor-General shall appoint the Judges of the Superior, District and County Courts in each Province, except those of the Courts of Probate in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Sec. 99. The Judges of the Superior Courts shall hold office during good

behavior, but shall be removed by the Governor-General on address of the Senate and House of Commons.

The following extract from Bourinot's Constitutional History of Canada, p. 172, emphasizes a fact of supreme importance to every true Canadian. "The independence of the judiciary has been for very many years recognized in Canada, as one of the fundamental principles necessary to the conservation of public liberty. The judges are not dependent on the mere will of the executive in any essential respect, nor on the caprice of the people of a province for their nomination and retention in office, as in many of the states of the American republic. Their tenure is as assured in Canada as in England, and their salaries are not voted annually, but are charged permanently upon the civil list. In case it is necessary to provide a salary, or increase of salary, for a judge, the proper course is for the government to proceed by bill."

...but shall be removed by the Government on address of the Senate and House of Commons.

The following extract from *Montmor's Constitutional History of Canada*, p. 172, emphasizes a fact of supreme importance to every true Canadian. The independence of the judiciary has been for very many years recognized in Canada, as one of the fundamental principles necessary to the conservation of public liberty. The judges are independent of the executive will of the executive in any essential respect, not in the capacity of the people of a province but their nomination and reappointment in office as in many of the states of the American republic. Their tenure is as secure as in England, and their salaries are not voted annually, but are charged on the civil list. In cases it is necessary to provide for the removal of a judge, for a judge to be removed is for the Government to remove the bill.

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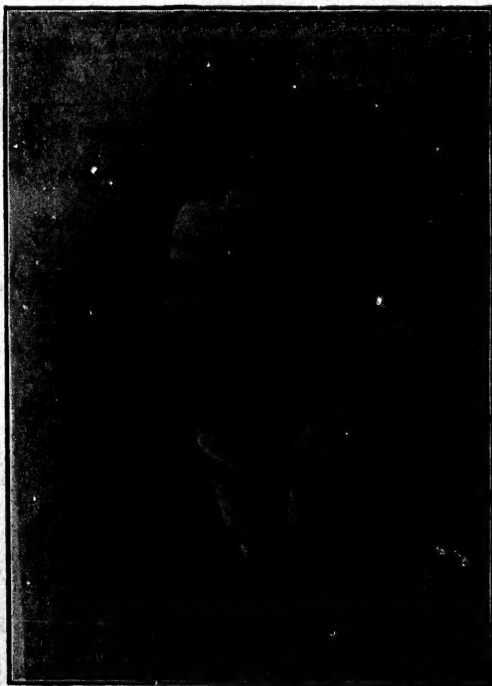
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